

OTEY OF VIRGINIA.

Paine's Celery Compound in High Favor in His Family.



Washington, D. C., April 9.—Congressman Peter J. Otey has distinguished himself by active and honorable service in the house of representatives, where he was sent from the Sixth district of Virginia. On the floor of the house and in the committee room he is a conspicuous advocate of measures for the advancement of good government. In what high honor Paine's celery compound is held in the family of this distinguished legislator appears from the following letter:

Dear Sir:—For years I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia, and during the past winter was advised to try your Paine's celery compound, and I used two bottles of it with great benefit. I was so much pleased with it that I persuaded my brother, John Floyd, to use it. He had been having a bad form of nervous dyspepsia, and now, after using the compound for two months, is so much improved that we feel sure a third bottle will complete his cure. Every one has spoken of the marked change for the better in his appearance. Respectfully, Mrs. Mollie Floyd Otey.

This is one of some 15 or 20 letters from United States congressmen or members of their families, that have recently appeared in the newspapers here, heartily recommending Paine's celery compound. One of the most eminent physicians in the city, being interviewed by one of the papers, says:

"Paine's celery compound makes a tremendous stride in the cure of diseases. No remedy has ever succeeded in driving out the underlying causes of nervous and organic troubles so surely and rapidly. No remedy represents so comprehensive a knowledge of nervous

exhaustion. It cures where other means have been tried and found futile.

"There is less hesitation nowadays among intelligent people in attending to the beginnings of poor health. It is well known that disease is progressive and cumulative, easy to drive out at the start, but a menace to life when allowed to entrench itself in any organ of the body. If people would consider head-aches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, indigestion and languid feelings in their true light and as seriously as they deserve to be and make a stand against them at once by means of Paine's celery compound, there would be a wonderful diminution in the amount of kidney, liver and heart disease."

Any one who reads the heartfelt, emphatic letters that have appeared here from men and women who owe their health and often their lives to Paine's celery compound will be impressed by the sincerity in every line.

"This great modern scientific investigator and health-maker is doing an enormous amount of lasting good these spring days. His success in making people well has had no parallel in the history of medicine. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, many of long standing that have been despaired of by friends and physicians."

"Compared with other remedies, its permanent cures stand out as a mountain does beside a mole hill. If all the men and women who have entirely got rid of nervous debility, threatened nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness and such organic troubles as kidney, liver and stomach diseases by its help, during the past year alone, could be brought together, what an army of grateful people it would make!"

Locke and the Dauntless
Are Clearly Shown to Have no Quarrel With Each Other.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 16.—The case against the steamer Dauntless, charged with violating the neutrality laws by taking a filibustering expedition to Cuba from No Name Key, on the southern coast of Florida, January 1, 1907, came up for trial in the United States court today. After the government had submitted its testimony, the case was promptly dismissed. No testimony was offered by the defense and argument was not made by counsel.

Judge Locke stated that no evidence had been submitted to show that the Dauntless had been fitted out for the purpose charged, which fact was shown by her return to Jacksonville within a few days of the date charged in the libel. The district attorney reserved the right to appeal, upon consultation with the attorney general.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Unimportant Cabinet Meeting and the Least of the President's Affairs.

Washington, April 16.—The cabinet meeting lasted an hour and a half today, but was devoted entirely to the consideration of routine department matters.

Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here tomorrow. After an examination of the proceedings and papers at the state department bearing on the case he will leave for Havana about May 1.

There were comparatively few callers at the White House today before the cabinet meeting.

The friends of Herbert Bowen of Brooklyn, now consul at Barcelona, Spain, have resumed their efforts to have him appointed to succeed Minister Taylor at Madrid and are urging in his behalf his patriotic course during the anti-American demonstrations in Spain at the time of the not Cuban debate in congress, when the consul at Barcelona was attacked by a mob, but refused to abandon his post and the mob was finally dispersed by the gen. armee. Senator Cullum of Illinois, ex-congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who wants to be assistant commissioner of the general land office; Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, with Major William H. Lockhart, of Allegheny, a candidate for assistant commissioner of pensions; Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, Representative Lowe of New York and ex-representative Outwater of Ohio, a member of the board of ordnance, were among the callers today.

This was the anniversary of Lincoln's proclamation emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia and this afternoon the president received the emancipation parade at the White House.

Washington, April 16.—Walter S. Chase, for several years past a special agent of the treasury department at Philadelphia, has been promoted to supervising special agent, vice J. J.

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TALKS TO TEXANS

GOVERNOR LEEBY AND OTHER REFORMERS IN AUSTIN.

Legislature of the Lone Star State Listens While the Man Who has Failed at Home Tells Folks Abroad How to Correct the Existing Order of Things—Intestate Commerce Commission in Session in the Texas Capital—Legislature Sits in the Capitol—Three-Cent Fare Controversy Quietly Down—Business Matters.

Austin, Tex., April 16.—The deep water committee from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma met here at an early hour today, with a like committee appointed by Governor Calhoun. The object of the meeting was to discuss some means of securing cheaper rates on grain and general products from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma through Texas to the Gulf for export purposes.

Governor Leedy of Kansas addressed the meeting, and said that Kansas was in crying need of reduced freight rates, as they were discriminated against on all sides, and in case they could not get this relief they proposed a state road from Kansas to the Gulf.

After some discussion the committee memorialized the Interstate Commerce commission, which met here today, to take some action looking to the securing of cheaper freight rates, and adjourned until tomorrow.

They will attend the meetings of the interstate commerce in a body, and ex-Judge Martin of Kansas will present their case.

THE COMMISSION MEETS.

Austin, Tex., April 16.—The United States Interstate Commerce Commission opened a session here today for the consideration of the complaint of the St. Louis Business Men's league that the difference between car load and less than car load rates from St. Louis to Texas is too great, and also the question of whether the same rates of freight shall be made on flour as on wheat from Kansas points to common points in Texas.

There are a great many railroad freight men here, as well as the delegation from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and a number of Texas jobbers. Messrs. Dennison and Imboden, both of Galveston, were placed on the stand to adduce evidence of discrimination in rates, but no great discrepancy was developed.

There is quite a sensation brewing about this meeting of the Interstate Commerce commission, inasmuch as it is rumored that their executive investigation with the Texas railroad commission is liable to result in certain Texas roads and trunk lines operating in the state being brought before the federal grand jury on the charge of the gross violation of interstate shipment laws.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Austin, Tex., April 16.—Friends of Hon. A. F. Ripley of New York, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, who is in the city on a visit, tried today to get the privileges and courtesies of the house extended to him and his party by means of a resolution. After the resolution had been debated and wrangled over for a few hours it was withdrawn. The members objected to extending the liberties of the house to Ripley and his party, on the ground that they were railroad lobbyists, and might try to influence members on the follow-servant bill, now pending in the house.

RANDOLPH DENIES.

Cincinnati, O., April 16.—General Randolph, general traffic manager of the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern, denies the report that he has been generally published that W. R. Buehner will succeed J. M. Chesapeake as general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern.

THREE-CENT FARE GOES.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—For the present, at least, the Citizens Street Railway company, has decided to give up its fight against the three-cent fare law. A. Mason, president of the company, says that until the case is settled in the courts three cents will be accepted as fare. This announcement was made by Mayor Taggart. About 10,000 citizens of Indianapolis, who are in the city on the ground that the police would receive orders to see that the three-cent fare law was enforced. He suggested that the street car company had better do something to protect itself and its men from arrest. Mr. Mason said he would instruct the employees that from now until the case in the upper courts is settled they would accept three cents as fare on the cars. There were many riotous scenes on some of the streets down town today. The street railroad company had repeated yesterday's verbal instructions to conductors to pay no attention to the law fixing fares at 3 cents, and had posted in the cars a glaring notice that 5 cent fares should be collected. An informal indignation meeting was held in the forenoon hours at Illinois and 1st streets. The announcement of President Mason was made just in time to avert serious trouble. The county grand jury was today called together and instructed by Judge McCrory to investigate the violations of the law by the Citizens Street Railway company and its employees.

ILLINOIS STREET CAR BILL.

Springfield, Ill., April 16.—The Humphrey bill, extending street railway franchises fifty years and providing a tax on the gross earnings of street cars, was passed today by the state senate, 29 to 16. The bill has yet to pass the house, and is being particularly opposed, particularly in Chicago, by the municipal reform organizations.

IRON MILLS IN MEXICO.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 16.—Charles Head, representing a syndicate of English capitalists, is here arranging the details for a concession for the development of an immense iron foundry and rolling mills. It is claimed that the discovery of a good quality of coal in this state and the proximity of the great iron ore fields of Durango make this city a central point for such an industry. The syndicate already have an option on the iron ore and coal fields.

HANNA ON MINING CONDITIONS.

Massillon, O., April 16.—It is learned here that Senator M. A. Hanna has determined to look up mining conditions as they prevail in Western Pennsylvania. He proposes to exercise his influence for the betterment of the conditions under which the men are now laboring.

OMAHA EXPOSITION CONTRACT.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—Contracts were awarded today for the removal of 20,000 cubic yards of dirt on the site of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The excavations will be for lakes and la-

PROPER FOOD

And Not Drugs—The Common Sense Way.

The failure of ninety-nine men (and women) to do what they want, make money, earn a home or a fortune, make a name for themselves, or attain whatever goal they aim at, is due to improper living.

Unnatural food and drink gradually undermine the stomach and the nervous system, and somewhere in the body the trouble shows which drugs will not heal. It may be dyspepsia, constipation, heart trouble, kidney complaint or lung trouble, or it may show in bad blood, tumors, piles, weak eyes, loss of hearing and head troubles, all these and many more are caused by stomach and nervous disorder, and they cannot exist when stomach and nerves work properly.

Let us seek by natural living to be well and happy. Abuses of the body cannot be helped by medicines unless the abuses stop, and if that is done the person will get well quicker without drugs, in nine cases out of ten.

One of the greatest causes of disease of the present day is found in some things which are eaten.

Coffee is one of these "poisoned villains."

People wonder day after day "what in the world makes me feel so?" knowing that the ill feelings slowly add up, until a sure day of reckoning comes in the shape of a spell of sickness, expensive to pocket and always a considerable push down the hill in more ways than one. Yet they don't seem to find where the trouble lies until they quit coffee and tea and go onto a plain diet.

Thousands are learning these facts, and it was to help such as find it about impossible to go on without coffee, that careful experimenters worked nearly a twelvemonth to produce Postum Cereal, a beverage with the color, pungency and pleasant flavor of coffee, but composed of the pure grains of the field (wheat, etc.). It can be used freely by adults and children, as it is simply the juices of the cereals and is a perfect food drink, while in taste and appearance it is coffee.

It is scientifically prepared by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., and is not as strong and acid as very strong coffee, and it is not as bland in flavor and color with the fine, mellow grades of the high priced Mocha and Java and creams to the clear golden brown so greatly liked by connoisseurs.

A few days' use makes one very fond of the delicious nourishing cup of Postum, and the old ill feelings of body gradually disappear. Why? It is asked. Your chemist will tell you that it is now clearly shown by analysis that the same poisonous alkaloids exist in coffee as in morphine, whiskey, tobacco and strychnine, and the daily doses directly attack stomach, heart, liver and nerves. These facts make plain the reason for so many serious attacks on the body from a hitherto unsuspected quarter. It's the knife in the dark that kills, but science has thrown light on this subject, and one can now have the satisfaction at least of knowing what it is that hurts.

There is but one genuine original Postum cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

GOODS.

The work will be commenced at once.

MILLS ATTACHED.

New Bedford, Mass., April 16.—An attachment for \$100,000 has been placed on the Lambeth Rope company and the Columbia Spinning company. The disclosures which resulted in the closing up of the affairs of the corporations showed them to be in a much worse condition than had been anticipated and it is left to the discretion of the receivers whether or not the companies shall be petitioned into insolvency. From the report of the expert who has been examining the books, it appears that not only have notes of the corporation aggregating two and a half million dollars been issued, but of which no account has been made, the required security of the bonds also notes of the Lambeth Rope company to the amount of many thousands of dollars have long been carried. Further than this, the Columbia company, it is feared, is so deeply involved as to make the future of the corporation well nigh hopeless, as it developed today that notes held by the Bennett mills to an amount in excess of half a million of dollars are included in its indebtedness.

New Bedford, Mass., April 16.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Bennett and Columbia mill corporations today, it was discovered that \$250,000 in notes of the two concerns had been issued, of which no account has appeared in the returns submitted to the state by the corporation. Upon learning this that more than \$100,000 had been charged to the account of the plant when it should have appeared as profit and loss, the creditors of the Bennett mills, and also the creditors of the Columbia company, it was voted to place both corporations into the hands of receivers.

ASSIGNEE HAS IT NOW.

Lynn, Mass., April 16.—The 500 Lynn members of the Equitable Aid union, a mutual benefit insurance order of Pennsylvania, received word today from the president that the order had gone into the hands of an assignee and had been suspended.

FILE MAKERS STRIKE.

Pasadena, Cal., April 16.—Having been denied an increase of wages, 500 employees of the Kearney and Foote file works struck today. The men had demanded an advance of 10 per cent in their pay.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

POWELL CLAYTON IN ST. LOUIS.

Receptions Prepared for Him Postponed for a Time.

St. Louis, April 16.—General Powell Clayton of Arkansas, recently appointed United States minister to Mexico, and who came here direct from Washington last night, will remain in the city until he is able to travel, when he will leave for Little Rock and other points in Arkansas to make preparations for the journey to Mexico. General Clayton expects to start on his new post of duty about May 1. Great preparations had been made for the general's arrival, but the Spanish club, the Merchants' exchange, the Business Men's league and other organizations. It was intended that a reception should be held at the Mercantile club tonight, and at noon tomorrow General Clayton was to have appeared at the Merchants' exchange, but it was decided this afternoon that, owing to the fact that the general was suffering with a severe cold, which threatened to turn into pneumonia, the ceremony would be postponed until April 22, by which time it is hoped he will have recovered. Meanwhile, General Clayton will proceed to Little Rock and will return at the date mentioned, in order to assist at the reception proposed by the Spanish club and other organizations.

SPAIN BACKING OUT

WILL WITHDRAW THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Claiming That Gomez has Only a Hundred Men or so, Anyhow, and a Corporal's Guard Can Watch That Number as Easily as a Hundred Thousand Soldiers Could—Cape Colony's Kick on Oom Paul—British Ships at Durban—New Chinese Treaties—Terrorist Hints the Sultan—For Seal—Foreign News.

Washington, April 16.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in, within a few days. The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain and within a short time that 20,000 troops, it is understood, will follow. Whether this movement is to be construed in favor of the insurgents is not possible now to say. The Spaniards, however, positively claim it means only that little or nothing of the insurrection remains; that Gomez has only about fifty or a hundred followers and that to watch these under the conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted a few thousand men are quite as effective as the army of 150,000 men which has been maintained in Cuba. The Cuban contingent, on the other hand, insist that Spain's financial resources are exhausted and that the troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in service.

SPAIN VICTORIOUS.

Madrid, April 16.—Captain General Polavieja, prior to leaving Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, sent a dispatch to the government here saying that the rebellion is nearly quelled; that only 7,000 insurgents, partly armed, are in the field; that 24,000 insurgents have already submitted to the Spanish authorities and that 20,000 insurgents are under the point of yielding up their arms.

DAY CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

Canton, April 16.—Judge William R. Day will leave Canton Saturday afternoon at 2:05 for Washington. He received a telegram today calling him there. He will go to Cuba a week or two later. The time has not yet been fixed.

DYNAMITERS SURRENDER.

Havana, April 16.—A dispatch from Luperon, province of Pinar del Rio, says that the well known insurgent leader Julian Zarraga, who is charged with having blown up several trains with dynamite in Pinar del Rio, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities there with five of his followers, all armed.

CAPE COLONY'S KICK.

Cape Town, April 16.—In the house of assembly today a motion was introduced relating upon the dangerous and lasting effects which hostilities among the Europeans and Africans would produce, and inviting the house to adopt a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions. J. Rose Innes, under-secretary for native affairs, moved an amendment, to the effect that the ends desired could be best attained by a strict observance of the convention and the redress of the genuine grievances of the Uitlanders. In the course of his remarks in support of this amendment Mr. Innes said that the situation was too acute to be remedied by pious aspirations, adding that he did not believe that President Kruger, who himself urged a maintenance of the convention, would resent Cape Colony expressing its opinion. In conclusion Mr. Innes said that Great Britain could not interfere in the Transvaal unless she had such a locus standi as would justify her conduct before all the world.

BRITISH SHIPS AT DURBAN.

Durban, Natal, April 16.—The British cruiser Racecourse, which left Cape Town on February 12 under sealed orders, arrived here unexpectedly during the night with six other British warships. Two more war vessels of the British fleet are expected here tonight. The object of this naval demonstration is not known here.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S VIEW.

London, April 16.—John Hays Hammond, the American engineer and reformer member of the Johannesburg reform committee, who arrived here today from South Africa, says that while the affairs at Johannesburg were very unsettled, resulting in a discussion of politics, he did not think an outbreak of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was likely to occur in the near future.

CHINA'S NEW TREATIES.

Washington, April 16.—China is to have a new set of treaties with the great nations of the world, which will in some measure emancipate her from the onerous restrictions she is now under, and enable her to adjust her own revenues to the needs of her government. Much of the credit for securing the consent of the commercial powers to the negotiation of these treaties is due to Li Hung Chang, who employed to the best advantage the opportunities afforded by his tour of the world. Still the change would have been long deferred had not the war which China waged unsuccessfully with Japan so involved the former in debt as to oblige her foreign debtors to recognize the fact that China must be given power to raise additional revenues. At present the percentage of duty that may be collected on goods imported into China from any of the great commercial nations is limited by treaty, and the amount of revenue thus derived is entirely insufficient to meet the present enlarged expenses of Chinese government. Efforts have been made to increase the revenue by the imposition of "locking" taxes, or duties collected on foreign goods passing from one Chinese province or district to another. These taxes, however, have always been bitterly resisted by foreign merchants and have given rise to so much trouble on both sides that there is a disposition by both to abolish them. The only resource, apparently, is an increase of the tariff rates and this can be accomplished only by consent of the powers which, have treaties with China, fixing the maximum tariff rates. It happens that the first of these treaties to run its course and require renewal is that between China and Spain and this will serve as the model upon which the other treaties will be fashioned as they are renewed. Already negotiations have been initiated between the two governments and because the interests of the United States are similar to those of Spain the department of state is being consulted at every step.

LEATHER RATES IN NORWAY.

Washington, April 16.—The United States consul at Bergen, Norway, reports to the state department that the

The after-dinner task of dish washing loses its terrors, and all household cleaning is accomplished quickly and easily by the use of

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Norwegian tanners have petitioned their storting to increase the duty on leather to protect them against the competition of Sweden and America. The latter country, they say, supplies two-thirds of the leather consumed in Norway. The Swedish tanning has already increased the leather duties.

TO GULL THE POWERS.

Constantinople, April 16.—It is reported here that 300 arrests have been made at Tokat in the Sivas district of Armenia, of persons charged with complicity in the recent massacre there. Among those arrested are the Mutessarif and the chief of police and son of damir.

TERRELL LOOKED SAVAGE.

Washington, April 16.—The United States legation at Constantinople has advised the state department that it has secured the release of Padaraz, a naturalized American citizen, who has been under arrest at Mitylene since February 8, on a charge of homicide. When notified of the arrest, Minister Terrell demanded that the prisoner be turned over to him for trial, in compliance with the treaty stipulations, which conferred jurisdiction on the United States minister in cases in which his countrymen are concerned. The Turkish government resisted, claiming that because the men had been naturalized since 1869, when the Turkish government had given notice that it would thereafter recognize no longer the right of a Turk to expatriate himself, his naturalization as an American was void. Mr. Terrell, however, sent his secretary of legation to Mitylene with the result that the Turkish government surrendered Padaraz.

FIRES HIS POWDER-MAKER.

Simla, April 16.—The amir of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman Khan, has dismissed the Armenian manager of the Afghan gunpowder factory, at Jalalabad, on the ground that it is undesirable to keep in his service men belonging to a race which so persistently shows its enmity to the sultan.

CAPTAIN AND CREW LANDED.

Philadelphia, April 16.—The captain and crew of the Norwegian ship Senia, twenty-one men in all, from St. John, N. B., for Newport, England, before reported abandoned, were landed at this port today by the British steamer Snowflake from Penarth.

LEPERS SNUGGLED IN.

Campbelltown, N. B., April 16.—Three lepers, natives of Iceland, have arrived at the lazaretto at Tracadie, Gloucester county, they were brought from Winnipeg, Man., in a freight car, which was directly behind the locomotive, and was discarded to warn the public to keep away from it. The victims of the disease came into Canada through the port of Halifax to St. John, after having crossed the ocean in the steerage of a steamship. They were half way across the continent before the nature of their disease was suspected. One of them is a woman. They are to be immured in the lazaretto for the rest of their lives.

NO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Adelaide, South Australia, April 16.—The federal convention, by a vote of 23 to 12, has rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the house of representatives.

THEY CHOOSE A SWITZER.

Washington, April 16.—Information has been received here that the president of the Swiss republic has been selected as arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana. The territory involved exceeds that at issue between Great Britain and Venezuela, and includes rich gold mining districts. It was thought that President McKinley would be designated as arbitrator, but as France was one of the parties to the treaty, a European arbitrator was preferred. The dispute resulted in a dispute a few months ago, when a French warship was dispatched to the territory in question. In one of the border conflicts several French officers were killed. It is understood that the arbitration will settle the boundary line, and also adjust the claims growing out of the border conflicts.

THOSE SEALS ARE CHESTNUTS.

Washington, April 16.—The president has decided to appoint another expert as arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana. The territory involved exceeds that at issue between Great Britain and Venezuela, and includes rich gold mining districts. It was thought that President McKinley would be designated as arbitrator, but as France was one of the parties to the treaty, a European arbitrator was preferred. The dispute resulted in a dispute a few months ago, when a French warship was dispatched to the territory in question. In one of the border conflicts several French officers were killed. It is understood that the arbitration will settle the boundary line, and also adjust the claims growing out of the border conflicts.

OVER FOR THIS YEAR.

Lamoni, Ia., April 16.—At the opening of the session of the conference of the Latter Day Saints this morning, it was announced that the necessary force for the year would reach 150. Herman Smith was chosen general historian and F. M. Smith assistant. The college trustees reported two vacancies on the board by limitation of service, and President Smith and William Anderson were appointed to fill them. Daniel Lambert, Mr. Aldender and Mr. Joseph Lambert were chosen members of the college faculty. The bishop, several apostles, particularly, high council, high priests, seventy, quorum, elders, secretaries, recorders, librarians, scribes, prelates, teachers and deacons were sustained in their callings. Mr. Locke and Fred Blair were chosen new members of the board of publication, and William Anderson and other members were sustained as was also the auditing committee. The conference then adjourned sine die.

IF FEARY DOESN'T FIND IT.

It is to be feared the North Pole Will Never be Found.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Long has revoked the orders by which Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, now on duty at the New York navy yard, was detailed to the Maine Island navy yard, California. Strong pressure was brought to bear through the scientific and geographical societies interested in Arctic explorations to have the secretary revoke the order, which, if put into execution, it was claimed, would interfere with plans which Lieutenant Peary has for promoting another expedition to the Polar regions. No application for another leave of absence has yet reached the department from the officer.

ADAM FAILS TO PROVE.

Chief Justice Denies Her Right to Contest John Stanford's Will.

Boston, April 16.—Judge Morton of the Suffolk superior court has decided that Adah Richmond has not established her rights as widow to contest the will of John Stanford, Jr. The decision was made public today. In Judge Morton says: "The first thing to be determined is how far the appointee is bound to go in showing that she is the widow of the testator. I think that she is not bound to establish conclusively that there was a valid marriage subsisting at the death of Mr. Stanford but that, taking all of the testimony in account, it should appear

MR. TILTON'S FUNERAL.

Conducted Very Quietly and Attended by But Few.

New York, April 16.—Mrs. Theodore Tilton was buried in Greenwood cemetery today. The funeral was held at the house last night. Malachi Taylor making an address and referring only casually to the life of Mrs. Tilton. The house was crowded, the majority of these present being women.

Only two coaches followed the hearse to Greenwood. They contained Mrs. Tilton's five children, Malachi Taylor and three of Mrs. Tilton's most intimate friends.

CONFERENCE OF LATTER DAY SAINTS AT LAMONI, IOWA, ADJOURNS.

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